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NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN TELEVISION AND RADIO;  
RURAL RADIOFICATION CONTINUES

**EXHIBIT REVEALS TELEVISION DEVELOPMENTS** -- Vechernyaya Moskva, No 117,  
18 May 49

The Moscow Television Center is now experimenting with telecasting. A. Korniyenko, DOSARM radio amateur and member of the Central Radio Club, has designed a public television reception system. The production cost of television duplicators is much lower than that of ordinary television receivers, and they are cheaper to operate. Engineer I. Lobanov has designed a small television transmitter, capable of serving a territory within a radius of 3 to 5 kilometers.

The inventions of Korniyenko and Lobanov are being shown at an exhibit of the works of radio amateurs and designers, arranged by the DOSARM organization bureau and the All-Union Radio Committee in Moscow. Amateurs from all over the Soviet Union have sent in 1,125 descriptions of their designs. The best exhibits were chosen by the DOSARM radio clubs for the All-Union show.

In many rural communities, power plants supply current only in the evenings. Therefore, the owners of radio receivers are unable to listen to radio broadcasts in the daytime. This made it necessary to design a universal radio receiver, which could operate either on electricity from the power line or from batteries. A receiver of this type, designed by A. Germanov, is shown at the exhibit. It is equipped with two sets of tubes for battery or line operation.

Another kind of universal radio receiver, designed by K. Samoylikov, is also on exhibit. This is a 5-tube portable radio, which operates on regular 2-volt DC tubes. The radio is supplied with current from two selenium rectifiers, which simultaneously charge the battery. When there is no line current, the receiver may be operated from the battery and the vibrator.

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Another original type of radio receiver is on display at the exhibition. This is a simple 2-tube receiver with push-button control, which has an alarm clock mounted inside the set. The cost of the set is very low, and when mass produced, the set including the clock would be cheaper than a controllable loudspeaker. The advantage of this set is the ability to choose a program (it can be tuned in to three programs) and the automatic control which makes it possible to turn it on and off at given times. The automatic control can turn off the table lamp at the same time as the receiver. The radio may be set to wake the user in the morning with an early broadcast.

The radio show also contains interesting exhibits of amateur short-wave radio sets, as well as sound-recording devices, including amateur tape recorders, and others.

**MOLDAVIA REQUIRES REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC RADIOS --** Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 100, 21 May 49

In accordance with Decree No 1593, 29 September 1939, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR, the construction and use of public radio reception systems /radio rebroadcasting stations/ is forbidden without authorization of communications agencies.

Persons violating this decree are subject to criminal prosecution. It is necessary to apply to the Republic Management of the Moldavian SSR Radio Relay Network for authorization of the right to construct and use public radio reception systems. Address: 34 Podol'skaya Street, Kishinev.

**NORTH TUNDRA RADIO FACILITIES EXPAND --** Krasnaya Zvezda, No 120, 24 May 49

The Jmiga Reindeer Sovkhoz is connected by radio with Arkhangel'sk and with Mar'yan-Mar, the center of Nenets National Okrug. All of the sovkhos brigades carry small portable radio sets, which make it possible for them to report on the condition of reindeer herds, receive expert advice from specialists in reindeer breeding, medical workers, etc.

All reindeer sovkhoses and many kolkhozes of Nenets National Okrug have their own sending and receiving sets. Several hundred inhabitants of the Soviet Arctic own receivers.

Radio communication is becoming increasingly popular in the North. Fishing vessels, as well as distant timber enterprises and kolkhozes, are equipped with new Soviet-made radio instruments. Many public radio reception systems have been installed in forest settlements, in ship-repair enterprises, lumber and wood pulp-chemical enterprises, as well as machine-tractor stations and kolkhozes along the coast.

**MTSs INSTALLING TWO-WAY RADIO--** Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 109, 11 May 49

More than 1,000 MTSs in the USSR are equipped with radio for communication between central tractor stations and tractor brigades working in the field. All MTSs in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Sverdlovsk Oblast are equipped with radio. The majority of MTSs in the Tatar ASSR and in Rostov Oblast are similarly equipped.

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**KUZBASS FACILITIES EXPANDED** -- Izvestiya, No 121, 25 May 49

Communications workers have done an excellent job in increasing radio and telephone facilities in the Kuzbass. During the first quarter of 1949 more than twice as many controllable loudspeakers as were provided for in the plan were installed in homes of miners, metallurgists, and kolkhoz workers of the region. The plan for expanding the telephone network was also exceeded. During May, the mail service to kolkhoz workers in the field was faster and better than in the previous years, and telephone, telegraph, and radio service was operated most efficiently.

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